

## **SPECIFICATION**

Please amend the paragraph beginning at page 27, line 18, as follows:

**FIG. 11** depicts an exemplary method for calculating a minimum-cost primary/restoration path pair for a new service in consideration of link utilization, utilization threshold, administrative weight, and sharing degree. As will be seen, **FIG. 11** can make use of the procedure illustrated by **FIG. 10** to calculate the path cost in certain steps. As depicted, in step **1100**, the bandwidth and source and destination IDs for a new service are input. The method involves two major flows. In the first flow, illustrated by steps **1102, 1104, 1106, and 1106**, one minimum-cost path pair is selected from  $K$  candidate pairs by a first method. In the second flow, illustrated by **1110, 1112, 1114, and 1116**, one minimum-cost path pair is selected from  $L$  candidate pairs by a second method. Then in step **1118**, and steps **1120** or **1122**, the lowest-cost pair of these two lowest-cost results is selected as the overall minimum-cost pair.

Please amend the paragraph beginning at page 52, line 12, as follows:

Glue logic **1806** also allows the PM to communicate with bandwidth-sharing information (BSI) module **1810**. The BSI module is responsible for managing the sharing of information related to protection in the SMDN associated with LSP-11 and LSP-12. Its function in N4 is to keep track of the sharing status at each of the incident links to N4 (namely L1 and L3). Thus, it does the bookkeeping for sharing for N4 and thus maintains the information corresponding to rows L1 and L3 of **TABLE 1** (and, after update, **TABLE 2** of **FIG. 3**). The BSI is also responsible for providing the PM with working-path information that it needs to share (along the protection path of the new LSP) to keep the network up-to-date with the sharing information.